

Effort of Government to Control Every Act of Mankind Peril to the Republic

By LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Former Secretary of War



We are witnessing the departure in radical way from the fundamental considerations which led to the adoption of our system of government—a rending and breaking apart of the constituent elements of the whole structure and a changing of its nature and form—not changing, altering and amending it in accordance with the provisions furnished for that purpose, but despite them. The organic law is left as written, but action directly repugnant to it or violative of it is constantly tolerated and encouraged.

There has sprung up a belief in the efficacy of mere legislative enactments, which results in believing that law and laws are the same.

Laws by the hundred and laws by the thousand are enacted affecting the citizen from the time of the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and government intrudes itself into every activity of mankind.

It never was intended that our central government should have any such paternalistic participation in the daily life of man. The federal government will break of its own weight unless the tendency is checked and a return to correct principles is had.

We are bringing the law notoriously into disrepute and engendering a fatal lack of reverence for it.

The will of the majority acting in violation of a constitutional principle can be, and is, just as much an exercise of sheer tyranny as the unrestrained will of a single tyrant.

Home rule from the citizen up is an absolute essential element in our system and self-reliant responsibility and bearing of proper burdens is imperative.

Idea of Compulsory Health Insurance Is Growing Rapidly in United States

By PROF. IRVING FISHER
President of American Association for Labor Legislation

The idea of American conservation of human life in face of the astounding European destruction of human life is sure to become fruitful soon in legislative expression and later in improved industrial conditions. I think the time is fully ripe for a profound and nation-wide agitation in favor of health insurance.

A beginning has already been made. During the past year bills have been introduced in the New York, the Massachusetts and the New Jersey legislatures providing for compulsory health insurance of all industrial workers. At the same time commissions have been appointed in California and in Massachusetts to study the subject and to report to the legislature. During the coming year it is evident now that at least twenty of the states will have introduced before their legislatures health insurance measures.

There is no sign as yet that sickness on the whole in America is diminishing. Instead, the deaths in middle life, due to degenerative diseases, have increased during the last 23 years in the United States by 40 per cent, while, during the same period, Prussia, under compulsory health insurance, has markedly improved its national vitality and increased the average span of life. The laws we advocate properly distribute the cost between the workmen, the employers and the state. Thus the burden is lighter and not appreciable, and economies can be effected which are impossible either for the individual or for any method of voluntary insurance.

Conditions in the Suffrage States Not Improved by Ballots of Women

By MRS. C. E. ESTABROOK
President Milwaukee County Association Opposed to Suffrage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Many people are misled by the seeming popularity of woman suffrage, the strength of the so-called "woman's party" and its influence upon legislative policies. What are the real facts in the case.

It has been proved conclusively that the exercise of the ballot by women in the suffrage states has not changed conditions for the better. In these states the grave problems that confront the people of America have not been affected in the slightest degree. Nor are the women of those states, to any considerable number, urging the adoption of the federal amendment.

An influential woman from Colorado writes in a personal letter: "I am glad to bear my testimony to the uselessness of suffrage, and the demoralizing effect it has upon the crazy women who are working for the formation of a woman's party. It is more than absurd." She gives the usual argument against forcing upon women what they do not want, then says:

"Here the interest among the better class of women has decidedly become less, and the women who have become identified with the Woman's union with rare exceptions do not represent representative persons. It is looked upon with much disfavor, and as a huge joke. My position is the same—unalterably opposed to suffrage, seeing no good results but much harm coming from it."

Every American Must Do His Part in Preparing for After-War Conditions

By ELIHU ROOT, Former Secretary of State

When the war is over we shall find ourselves in a very different world. Keener competition in all economic activities is sure to be one of the results, and all classes of citizens must prepare themselves to meet it. It will be a world in which the greater part of the nations return to the peaceful competition of production and commerce with a vastly increased power to compete, caused by the training of hardship and sacrifice.

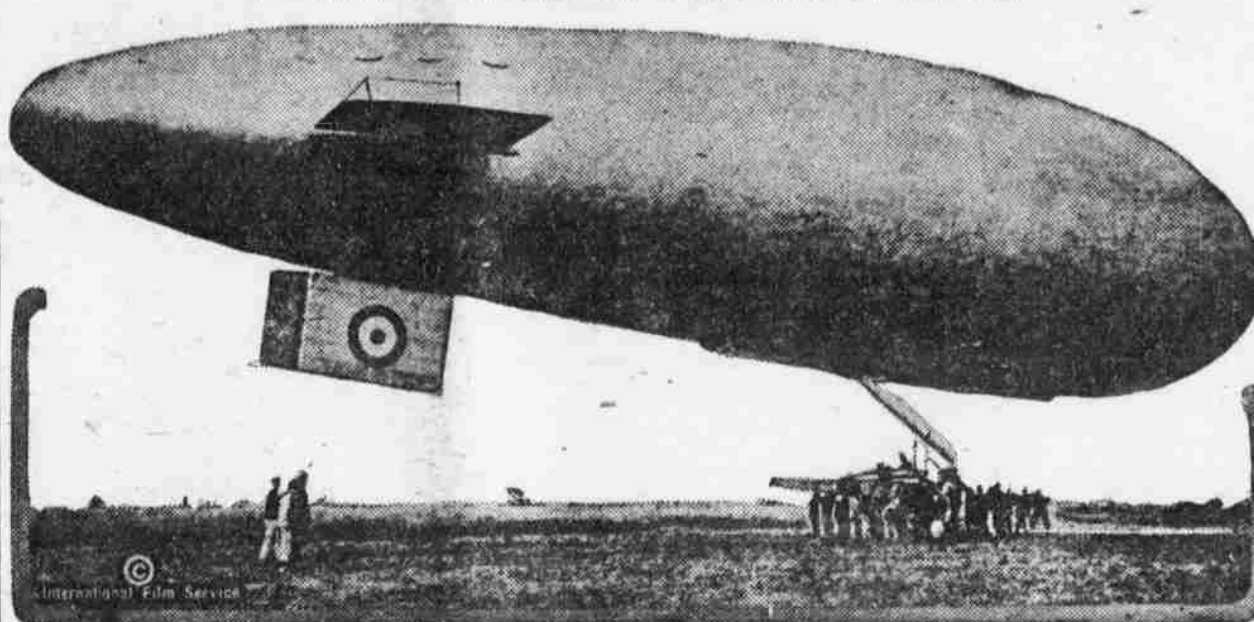
It is plainly the duty of all Americans, whatever their calling, to consider by what means they can contribute through either the increase or the conservation of power in their own fields of action toward the permanent higher efficiency of the people of the United States.

MORTAR-BOMB GUNNERS RELIEVING THEIR MATES



This shows British mortar-bomb gunners relieving their mates in the trenches during the fighting in the Balkans. The work is so nerve racking that the men find it difficult to stand by the guns for a long time.

FRENCH DIRIGIBLE IN THE SOMME REGION



One of the French dirigible balloons that are doing such valuable scouting duty in the Somme sector.

LEADING THE CHARGE



One of the heroic actions which take place many times a day on the Somme front. The soldiers with their eyes on their leader patiently await the command. The officer raises his cane and shouts, "Come ahead, men," and the soldiers leap from their trenches and with a rush charge the enemy, heedless of the raking fire of machine guns and bursting shells.

Browning's Sensitiveness.

The last time Lucy met Browning, the poet told him gleefully that he had just received a letter from an enterprising American weekly, which offered him \$1,000 for a short poem. He declined in a characteristic letter. "If I could write in that way for anyone," he said, "I would consider this request from Boston, but I simply can't. An English magazine offered me a large price, which I refused, and then a still larger, which I again refused. Then they sent me a blank check and asked me to fill it out to my own satisfaction. I returned that also. I cannot bring myself to write for periodicals. If I publish a book and people want to buy it, that proves that they choose to read my work. To have them turn over the pages of a magazine and find me, that is to be an uninvited guest."

Home Cure for Hay Fever.

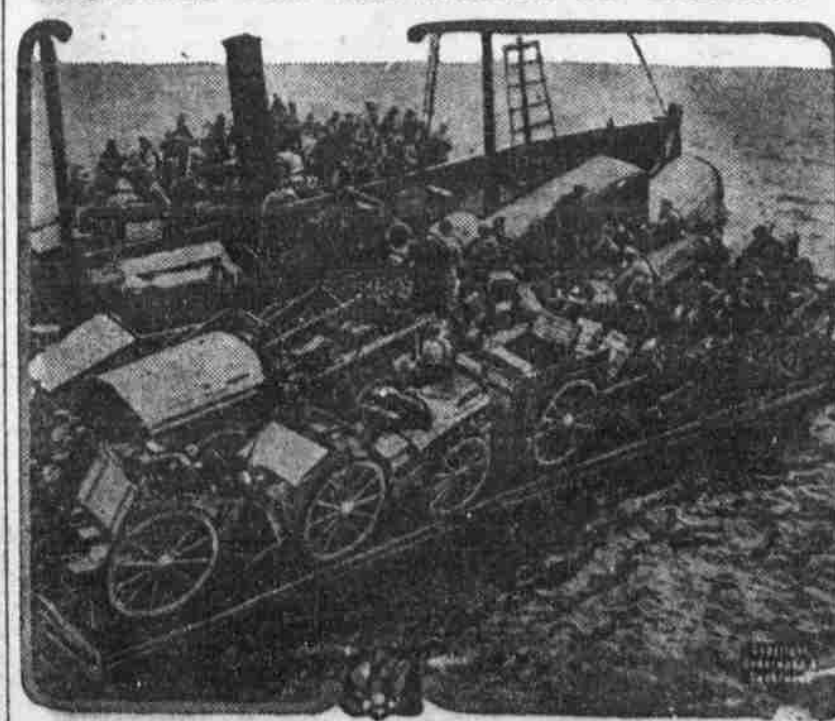
At last the great problem has been solved—how to cure hay fever without being rich. Fred Bailey, barber, discovered the cheap cure. It is just an accident. Fred went into the big cooler of the Hartford City Ice company's plant and when he came out he found that his hay fever was greatly relieved. He kept up this "treatment" for a few days, and now feels that he is almost cured. He spread the good news and now the cooler at the ice plant is the mecca for hay feverists. There they can enjoy with perfect impunity and no additional drag on their pocketbooks, the gentle breezes from the artificial treebergs.—Indianapolis News.

EMBLEM OF THEIR FARM PRODUCTS



A huge mushroom, emblematic of the large farm products of the upstate farmers in New York state, in the parade of the state fair at Syracuse, N. Y. A monster crowd turned out for the fair, the mayor of the city having issued a proclamation making the day a civil and business holiday. Charles Evans Hughes was the guest of the mayor, and was up in the reviewing stand that is seen on the left.

SUPPLIES FOR THE FRENCH AT SALONIKI



The French army campaigning in Macedonia and having its base camp at Saloniki has been receiving great quantities of ammunition and supplies, preparing for an extended campaign in that section of Greece. Steamers loaded with the necessities daily sail into Saloniki harbor, and the freight lighters, which carry the material to the allied troops.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

October 2, 1915.

Russians gained on the Vilna front.

Bulgarian forces massed on Serbian frontier.

German attempt to cross Danube at Semendria repulsed by Serbians.

Germans made fierce counter-attacks on west front.

October 3, 1915.

Seventy thousand French troops landed at Saloniki.

Russians rolled back Hindenburg's armies.

Germans retook greater part of Hohenzollern redoubt from British.

Russians advanced in region of Van in the Caucasus.

French airmen bombed German depots in Luxemburg.

October 4, 1915.

Russians retook many villages, driving back Teutons in north and south.

Russia presented ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding break with central powers.

Germans gained ground in counter-attacks near Lens and Givenchy.

Austrian submarine sank British steamer off Greek coast.

October 5, 1915.

Allies' ministers to Bulgaria demanded their passports.

Greek premier Venizelos resigned.

Lord Derby made director of recruiting in Great Britain.

Germany disavowed sinking of Arabic and offered reparation to America.

German submarine sank two British steamers.

More allied troops landed at Saloniki.

October 6, 1915.

Russians attacked Austrians along Bessarabian frontier.

French captured Tahure in Champagne.

Austro-German invasion of Serbia begun.

Zaimis became Greek minister.

October 7, 1915.

Austro-Germans, 400,000 strong, forced the passage of Danube, Save and Drina rivers and entered Serbia.

Russian cruisers bombarded Bulgarian port of Varna.

Lord Bryce told parliament 800,000 Armenians had been massacred by Turks.

October 8, 1915.

Serbians checked Austro-Germans, inflicting heavy losses. French made more gains in Champagne.

Russian armies attacked along whole eastern line.

ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

A new method of utilizing coal in competition with oil fuel is being tried at Vancouver. It is said that crushed coal can be supplied to steam-producing furnaces by the same method that oil is utilized. The new process is of special interest to British Columbia, as it is proposed to apply it for smelting purposes in the big mining plants of the province. It is asserted that seven tons of copper ore can be smelted with one ton of coal by this process, whereas formerly the ratio was a ton of coal to a ton of ore.

Russia and Serbia, also Austria, may allow young women to fight in their armies, but Canada will not, although according to a recruiting officer in Winnipeg, several have applied, and two could hardly be kept from joining by force in response to a call for "stenographers for the second service unit of the Nineteenth battalion."

Refining nickel by a new process is reported as having been discovered in Canada. The claim is that 100 pounds of matte can be converted into 50 pounds of metal in 48 hours, and that the low-grade iron ores of the Laurentian hills near Ottawa can be used.

In British Columbia half of the industrial capital is invested in the lumbering and woodworking business, half the pay roll of the provinces is derived from the forests and 37 per cent of the annual wealth production is attributed to the same source.

The geological survey has estimated that the Colorado river in an average year discharged into the gulf of California 338,000,000 tons of silt and salt, equal to 20 tons for each square mile of land the river drains.

For the eight months ending with last February the overseas trade of Australia showed a gain of \$38,145,325 when contrasted with the commonwealth's foreign commerce of the previous year.

Because of the war, chicory is selling high in England—at from \$125 to \$140 a ton, whereas in normal times it can be bought for \$35 to \$40 a ton.